

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.95

April 11, 1913, Temperature a.m. 65, p.m. 71; Humidity...88, 78

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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April 11, 1912, Temperature a.m. 63, p.m. 62; Humidity...73, 71.

9068

晚六月初三年丑癸

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1913.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, April 11.
Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg wires that a communique issued by the Foreign Ministry says the principle object of Russia, to secure to the Balkan States to fruits of their victories, had been attained. As the result of difficult negotiations, Russia had preserved Prizrend, Ipek Dikova and Dibra for the Slavs, but thought it necessary to concede Skutari to Albania in order to preserve peace, a rupture of which for such a cause would be manifestly absurd. It adds that Skutari is a purely Albanian town and the seat of a Catholic Archbishop, and moreover the Russian Vice-Consul at Skutari had proved that the Montenegrins were essentially a military race incapable of assimilating the several thousand Albanians who had settled in Montenegro during the past 35 years, consequently the annexation of a portion of Sandjak and Skutari, bringing in a hundred thousand Albanians, would tend to make Montenegro merely a Montenegrin Albania.

Outspoken Words.

The communique adds that King Nicholas broke his undertaking to war Russia in the event of war and to obtain her consent thereto. Nevertheless the Czar magnanimously aided the Montenegrins. When the question of Skutari was settled a friendly notification was sent to King Nicholas, who was simultaneously warned of the grave responsibility of continuing the resistance and pursuing personal aims, which would condemn Montenegro to a useless massacre. These representations to King Nicholas were without effect, and it was clear that he was basing his calculations on the embroilment of Russia and the Powers in a European war. It was impossible for Russia, therefore, to oppose the measures necessitated by the refusal of King Nicholas to submit to the decree of the Powers. Russia cannot abandon her hope that Montenegro will cease from her obstinacy and will submit to the will of Europe, supported by an imposing naval display. Europe will then find means of alleviating the lot of the Montenegrins, overwhelmed by the sacrifices entailed in besieging Skutari.

Russia and The Slavs.

The communique reminds the Balkan States that Russia, which gave them life, continues to be necessary to them for the purpose of mutual reconciliation, without which they cannot acquire vigour. The relations of Russia and the Slav peoples exclude the idea of hostility to other nations. It cannot be admitted that the cause of peace will gain by the clash of races.

Hopes of Peace.

Reuter says that the feeling of the diplomats regarding the solution of the difficulty with Montenegro and for an early conclusion of peace is increasingly hopeful. Italy and Russia are acting at Cetinje with a view to offering compensation for the loss of Skutari, while powerful unofficial influences are working in London to effect a better understanding between the Powers and Montenegro.

The Compensation Question.

Semi-official statements in Berlin and Vienna confirm the above and emphasise that territorial compensation cannot be granted at the expense of Albania. It must be at the expense of Serbia in the plain of Skutari.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

ROYAL YACHT CAPTURED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, April 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Cetinje wires that the Montenegrin Royal yacht, while escorting three flour boats, was captured by the blockaders off Antivari. Servians to Cease Fighting. Reuter's correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs that the entire Press confirms the reports that the Servians have been ordered to cease hostilities at Skutari. Boycott Against Austria. The Servian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have declared a boycott against Austrian merchandise and banks, and have decided to cancel the credits of merchants dealing in Austrian goods unless Austria abandons her anti-Servian attitude.

THE BUDGET.

London, April 11.
In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the Budget would be introduced either on the 21st or 22nd inst.

THE LOAD LINE.

An Interesting and Helpful Historical Review.

At the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders last night a paper was read by Mr. J. Macdonald on "The Load Line." Mr. J. McCubbin, president, occupied the chair.

Mr. Macdonald began his historical sketch by referring to the year 1800, which, he said, was memorable in the annals of the British mercantile marine as a disastrous one. In the first month of that year the steamer London, bound for Melbourne, foundered in the Bay of Biscay with the loss of some 200 lives. This was shortly afterwards followed by that of the Amalia, which went down, with a cargo valued at £200,000, but luckily without loss of life. Public sympathy was aroused and a demand made for a full investigation and for a means, if possible, to prevent a like recurrence. The matter was taken up by the leading society for the improvement of the design and construction of British ships. The president of the Institution of Naval Architects, said that the disasters were due to overloading. The following suggestions were offered to ship-builders and ship-owners:

1.—No general rule can be laid down for regulating the proportions of length and depth to the breadth of a ship, and a great variety of proportions of length and depth to breadth may be safely adopted, and the ship made sound and seaworthy by judicious form of construction and loading.

2.—The construction, load water line of every ship, and her scale of displacement from light to load water line, should be appended to every design of a ship, showing the extreme draught to which she should be laden; and measures should be taken to ensure that this information be recorded on the ship's papers.

3.—There is a minimum height of freeboard; which cannot safely be reduced in sea-going ships of ordinary fitment; and it is desirable to fix this minimum height. Freeboard should be understood to be the vertical height of the upper surface of the upper deck (not spar-deck) at the side, amidships, above the load water line. The proportion of freeboard should increase with the length. One eighth of the beam is a minimum freeboard for ordinary sea-going ships of not more than five breadth to the

TELEGRAMS.

SIR STUART SAMUEL, M.P.

MUST VACATE HIS SEAT.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, April 11.
The Privy Council has decided that Sir Stuart Samuel, Liberal M. P. for Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel, must vacate his seat. [Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel has sat for the division named since 1900, his majority at the last election being 540. He is a partner in the banking firm of Samuel Montagu and Company, J. P. of London, and a member of the Jewish Board of Guardians. He was made a Baronet in 1912. It was on March 17 that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council concluded their hearing of the special reference made to them as to whether Sir Stuart was disabled from sitting and voting in the House of Commons by reason of his firm having entered into transactions with the Secretary of State for India in Council over certain silver transactions. The hearing occupied three days. At the close of the arguments the Lord Chancellor announced that their Lordships would consider what report they would make.]

length, and one thirty-second part of the beam should further be added to the freeboard for each additional breadth in the length of the ship.

4.—It is not considered desirable to offer any recommendation with regard to poops and forecastles. It must depend upon the professional judgment of the designer of a ship, whether, looking to her proportions, form, and purpose, the additions of poop and forecastle are expedient and safe. In general, where poops and forecastles are adopted, they should be closed and seaworthy, but their weight may be inexpedient in long fine ships, and there are cases where a light top-gallant forecastle (i.e. an open forecastle raised above the surface of the upper deck) may be useful in keeping heavy seas out of the ship. In general, spar-decks are preferable to poop and forecastle, and no diminution should be allowed for a poop or forecastle.

From these recommendations it can be seen that, even in these days, the necessity of fixing suitable free-board for sea-going ships was felt among naval architects and, though the present day methods may differ from those early suggestions, an incentive was given to what has been a by no means easy problem to settle to the satisfaction of the ship-builder, the shipowner who naturally wishes his vessel to carry as large a cargo as possible, and to the seaman and passenger whose safety should be the first consideration.

Legislation naturally followed the alarm caused by these disasters and by the recommendations already mentioned. In 1880 a bill was introduced into Parliament requiring the draught of water of a vessel leaving port to be recorded, but it did not pass. In the following year, 1870, the Merchant Shipping Code Bill was introduced. It required the draught of water to be marked on stem and stern-post, and authorized the appointment of surveyors by the Board of Trade, for the purpose of recording the draught of vessels leaving port, as suggested in the previous Bill. In March, 1873, a Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships was appointed by the British Government. They considered that the position of the load line should be based primarily on reserve buoyancy, but were of opinion that compulsory legislation would be mischievous, as it was impossible to frame a universal rule which would be equitable to shipowners and seamen alike, to the many

TELEGRAMS.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

LATEST BULLETIN.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, April 11.
According to a message from Reuter's correspondent at Rome, His Holiness the Pope is holding his own, but is feverish and is averse to taking nourishment.

and varying classes of ships, and to the different trades in which they were engaged.

Further legislation in 1876 extended the markings of decks and load lines to all British ships with the exception of yachts, war vessels, and ships under 80 tons register engaged in the coasting or fishing trade. About this time a committee, composed of representatives of Lloyd's Registry, the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry and the Board of Trade, was appointed to consider the best means of regulating freeboard, but they failed in their endeavours to come to a satisfactory agreement.

In 1882, the Committee of Lloyd's issued their first tables of freeboard and undertook, on the application of the owner, the assignment of freeboards for vessels, and that these tables were, to a great extent, satisfactory may be judged from the fact that between 1882 and 1885, load lines were assigned by the Society to 944 vessels, while, between 1885 and 1890, the number of vessels was 2852, and of that number 2520 had the load lines taken from the tables.

In 1883, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, appointed a committee, now generally known as the Load Line Committee of 1885, to inquire:

1.—Whether it is now practicable to frame any general rules concerning freeboard which will prevent overloading without unduly interfering with trade.

2.—If so, whether any, and which, of the existing tables with any, and what alterations, or any other, and what tables should be adopted.

3.—How far any such tables can be adopted as fixed rules, and what amount of discretion must be left to the Officers who have to see that they are complied with. (1) We are of opinion that it is now practicable to frame general rules concerning freeboard which will prevent dangerous overloading without unduly interfering with trade. (2) We have the pleasure to submit herewith tables which we consider should be adopted. (3) We are of opinion that these tables can be adopted, at least for all existing types of cargo vessels and for some years to come, without any other discretion on the part of the officers who have to see that they are complied with, than that which concerns the condition of the ship.

The recommendations made by the committee rendered fresh legislation necessary, and the Load Line Act of 1890 was passed, empowering the application of the tables to British vessels generally, with the exceptions mentioned in a previous act.

It was understood, in forming the tables, that the freeboard required for a given ship could be calculated from a displacement scale constructed to the level of the deck to which freeboard is measured, but to simplify and reduce the work this would involve, and to make the tables readily applicable to all existing ships where often a displacement scale was not readily available, an approximate method, which took into consideration the ship's form by means of proportionate quantities termed co-efficients of fineness, and sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes, was adopted.

TELEGRAMS.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

A SEVERE OPERATION.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, April 11.
A bulletin issued with reference to the illness of H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught says that a severe operation was performed on Her Royal Highness at Clarence House to obviate abdominal attacks, and that the ordeal was well sustained.

CANADIAN NAVAL DEBATE.

EXCITING INCIDENTS.

London, April 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa wires that Mr. Borden's closure proposals regarding the naval debate were received by the Opposition with cheering and singing of "Oh Canada." Sir Wilfrid Laurier protested at his being prevented from moving an amendment, adding "We can be gagged; they can trample on our bodies; but the day of reckoning will come. We shall soon have a Dissolution." The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, maintained that the Government was merely carrying out a mandate to preserve inviolate the British system of Parliamentary government. The debate continues.

SHORT SERMON.

Search the scriptures; for in them ye shall have eternal life.—St. John, v. 39.

The statement used for to-day's text was made by Jesus Christ.

He spoke thus in the course of a speech to certain Jews who had taken him to task for breaking the Sabbath—and one of the Ten Commandments is very definite about keeping the Sabbath.

It is chosen for this brief sermon because one of the first difficulties which confronts the average child raised in a Christian home is to understand why a "good time" cannot be had on Sunday the same as on any other day of the week.

Of course, there is a fine and sensible reason for setting apart one day in seven as a day of rest, but the child cannot understand that reason. It wants to have a good time, and since it can see no harm in having a good time, it naturally rebels at the imposition of such restriction.

Then, in quick succession, follows the child's wonder about the "realness" of some things the Bible tells.

"Did the whale really swallow Jonah?" it asks, in good faith. It has heard fairy tales, and, naturally classes all marvellous stories as such.

"Did Daniel sit unharmed in the den with lions?" This is another question often asked.

What answers are to be given the child? How should they be taught concerning these matters which, at best, are not essential to living the life taught to men by Jesus Christ?

In the current number of the "Outlook" the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who for many years filled Henry Ward Beecher's pulpit, answers a parent's query regarding this important matter which is so hard to decide.

While his answer may not appeal to some persons as the right one, it is so sane and reasonable that it may help many a father or mother to an easier solution of the task thus imposed.

It is a great deal more important that the child should have faith in his mother than that he should have faith in the Bible. And it is certain that if her use of the Bible is characterized by any insincerity or suspicion of insincerity, she will

TELEGRAMS.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

FURTHER THREATS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, April 11.
A demonstration of militant suffragettes held at the Albert Hall was attended by representatives from various parts of the United Kingdom. Violent speeches were made threatening to burn and otherwise destroy property. A sum of £15,000 was collected.

by such use shake not only her child's faith in her, but his faith in the book as well.

"If you believe that such stories as the Elisha stories, the Daniel stories, the Jonah story are history, as history you should treat them in reading them to your children; if you believe they are fiction, you should treat them as fiction; and if you do not know what to think, you should frankly acknowledge your uncertainty. Never under any circumstances pretend to a faith which you do not possess.

"A little more specific answer as to the best method of using the Bible in reading it to children may not be inappropriate. I think we have belittled the Bible by a false reverence. We have assumed that because it is inspired it cannot be human, and because it is true it cannot contain fiction.

"I hold that the Bible is a collection of Hebrew literature; that it contains law, history, folklore, drama, fiction, poetry, political orations, religious orations, ethical culture addresses. I hold that it is a more divine book because it is a human book and larger in its range of inspiration because it speaks through every faculty and to every faculty.

"It is not necessary always to say, 'This is history or this is fiction, but it is necessary always to answer with absolute frankness the question of the child who asks for your opinion; and it is always necessary that the answer should not be tainted with the least suspicion of reserve, hesitation or insincerity.

"I repeat: It is better that the child should lose faith in the Bible than that he should lose faith in the mother; but if he loses faith in his mother's reading of the Bible, he will lose faith in the Bible as well."

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 13th April, 3rd Sunday, after Easter. Holy Communion (8.15 a.m.). Motets (11 a.m.). Responses: Ferial; Venite: Turle; Psalms of the 13th morning.

(11) Te Deum, Woodward, Smart, Turle. Benedictus, Turle (13th evening); Hymns, 140, 370, and 291; Preacher, Rev. D. B. Reynolds, B.A. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) (Full Choir) Responses, Ferial; Psalms of the 13th evening (1); Magnificat, and Nunc Dimittis, Martin in B. flat; Anthem, "Worthy is the Lamb," Handel; Hymns, 285 and 136; Sevenfold Amen; Preacher, The Rt. Rev. Bishop C. H. Brent, D.D.; Voluntary Prelude, Fugue in C minor, Bach.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. Third Sunday after Easter. 13th April 1913. Matins.—Hymn, 4; Responses, Ferial; Venite, 13th Day; Psalms, Woodward, Smith (last four verses in unison); Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins; Benedictus, Troutbeck; Hymns, 634, 270, and 224. Evensong Hymn 220; Responses, Ferial; Psalms, first Your Chants with changes, 70 Haves; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, Monk; Hymns, 243, 504, and 391. Union Church, Kennedy Road, Sunday, April 13th. Morning Worship, at 11 a.m.; Evening Worship, at 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The British Budget is to be introduced on the 21st or 22nd instant.

The Pope holds his own, but is feverish and averse to taking nourishment.

The Duchess of Connaught has undergone a severe operation, which she stood well.

The Privy Council has decided that Sir Stuart Samuel must vacate his seat in Parliament.

The reports are confirmed that the Servians have been ordered to cease hostilities at Skutari.

The Montenegrin Royal yacht escorting three flour boats has been captured by the blockaders off Antivari.

Diplomats are more hopeful of a solution of the difficulty with Montenegro and the early conclusion of peace.

A telegram outlines an important communique issued by the Russian Foreign Ministry regarding the Balkan crisis.

The Servian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have declared a boycott against Austrian merchandise and banks.

LOCAL.

Church services for to-morrow appear elsewhere in this issue.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby's weekly share report appears in this issue.

Miss Violet Montague, Ede, daughter of the Hon. Mr. C. M. Ede, was married, this afternoon at St. John's Cathedral, to Major A. M. Rotherham.

Last night at the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, a paper was read by Mr. J. Macdonald on the important question of the Load Line.

Hongkong Twenty-Five Years Ago, appears to-day under a new heading. Share quotations from the "Hongkong Telegraph" of April 12, 1888, are also given.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Madame Flint recovered \$60.50 due on a dress supplied to Miss Paulette Bernarde, 39, Wyndham Street.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Wednesday April 10.

Meeting: Union Insurance Society of Canton, noon.

China Traders Insurance Co. Ltd., 12.15 p.m.

Extraordinary General Meeting.

Royal Hongkong Golf Club. 5.30 p.m.

THURSDAY April 11.

Hongkong Schools Athletic Sports, noon.

FRIDAY April 12.

Annual Meeting: Olympic Tennis Club.

First Gymkhana Meeting.

Hongkong Jockey Club, half yearly meeting 12.30 p.m.

SATURDAY April 13.

Northumberland and Durham Dinner, Hongkong Hotel.

Chinese Minister to Paris.

Mr. Ho, Wei, Tuck, formerly Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg and other European capitals, who has been appointed Chinese Minister to Paris, is calling at Bangkok en route for Europe on a short visit.

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All Accounts owing by the said A. Kuhn have to be presented for payment on or before the 10th day of April, 1913.
After that date Claims will not be recognised.
The said S. Komor will continue THE SALE OF THE STOCK IN QUEEN'S ROAD for a short time; and will continue the Business IN DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, under both names KUH & KOMOR and KOMOR & KOMOR.
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Hongkong, 1st Aug. 1912. [56]

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Hongkong, 1st Feb. 1912. [183]

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Fourteen Years of Diplomatic Life in Japan, by Baroness Albinia d'Arneton \$5.60
Treatment of Children in the Tropics, by Dr. G. M. Harston \$6.00
The Microscope, by James Hogg, M. R. C. S., F. R. M. S.
Cancer, The Problem of Its Genesis and Treatment, by
K. W. Forbes Ross \$4.00
Adventures of War with Cross and Crescent, by Philip Gibbs and
Benard Grant Illust \$14.00 (The First Book on the Turkish War)
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Rhymes of a Rolling Stone, by The Canadian Kipling \$2.75
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Ph. D. six hundred illustrations \$1.00
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ARTISTICALLY EMBROIDERED IN ALL COLOURS AND
DESIGNS, SUITABLE FOR DAY OR EVENING WEAR.

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

China's Awakening.
Within our own time much of
the wealth of Hongkong has been
transferred to the Chinese. The
real yellow peril, as Mr. Bland
sees it, is the increasing struggle
for existence of three hundred
million Asiatics who are ready
to work for wages and profits on
which their white competitors
would starve. The settlement of
China therefore is of serious con-
cern to the white nations.
Speeches recently delivered by
Mr. Shellim, Mr. Mackay and Mr.
Keawick agreed in their general
estimate of the Chinese as a "trac-
ing race. In avoiding uprisings
and government intrigues as far
as possible and "sticking to their
last" as traders and workers in
the real salvation of China and,
if the present insatiable desire for
reform and power is not modi-
fied, the eventual discomfiture of
the foreigner.

China Mail.

The State Railways of Japan.
The advocates of railway con-
struction point out that during
the forty years that have elapsed
since the opening of the Tokyo-
Yokohama line, Japan has con-
structed 5355 miles of track, as
compared with 15,537 miles of
track constructed in the United
Kingdom from 1830 to 1870—
that is during the first forty years
of railway building—that is,
Japan only accomplished about a
third of what was done in the
United Kingdom in the same
interval of time; but the com-
parison is scarcely fair to Japan,
when we consider her industrial
and commercial position as com-
pared with that of the United
Kingdom. It is further pointed
out that to-day after 82 years of
work, the United Kingdom, with
an area of some 20,000 square
miles less than Japan proper, has
23,280 miles of railway. As
regards mileage, the United
Kingdom has constructed 284
miles per annum since the new
means of communication were
started, while Japan has barely
accomplished 134 miles a year.

Daily Press.

Hongkong Civil Servants'

Salaries.

The Hon. Mr. Ede. intimated
that the question must come up
again, but it is unlikely that the
decisions taken by the Secretary
of State will be reviewed im-
mediately. The proposals have
been approved subject to their
being liable to be reconsidered
at the end of every three
years, in view of the pos-
sibility that the exchange value
of the dollar might in
the future rise and remain so high
as to make the arrangement a
source of serious embarrassment
to the Government. Mr. Harcourt
further reserved to himself and
his successors in office the right
to reconsider the system as soon
as any steps were taken to
place either the Chinese or the
Hongkong currency on a
gold basis. Until that
time arrives this question of
salaries is always likely to be a
troublesome one for the Govern-
ment and the community gener-
ally. So far as China is concerned,
we doubt if currency reform is
any nearer now than it was ten
years ago. But has not the time
arrived when the question of
placing the currency of this
Colony on a gold basis might be
reconsidered?

Wireless in Thursday Island

and New Guinea.
Wireless telegraph stations
have now been installed in each of
the six Australian State capitals,
as well as on Thursday Island in
Torres Strait and Port Moresby in
British New Guinea. Other
stations are at Mount Gambier,
St. Australia, Townsville, Cook-
town and Rockhampton, Queens-
land, while stations are being
erected at Port Darwin, Wynd-
ham, Broome, Roebourne, Gerald-
ton, and Esmerence, by which the
Australian continent will be com-
pletely encircled.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liqueurs of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHORT STORY.

DINNER AT EIGHT

BY
SAMUEL MERWIN

(Continued from last Saturday.)

The two half-naked men leaped forward; sparred a moment; then crouched and circled, their feet padding softly on the wooden floor, their brown gloves moving swiftly in feints and in sudden shifts of defence. Their faces were keen and hard, and they watched each other with the alertness of tigers. Round and round they circled. The sailor's face slowly expanded in a crafty, drunken smile, and he looked down on his slighter opponent with an expression of humorous contempt. One of the spectators shouted something in French. The sailor's intent gaze relaxed for the fraction of a second, and he turned his head. Instantly the Parisian flew at him, just as he had before down at him over the step of the rickshaw, and his left glove landed on the sailor's face in three quick, solid blows, like the *tap-tap-tap* of a hammer. The heavy-weight spat out an angry exclamation and launched a right swing. But his great arm thrashed the air. The middle-weight, on the instant, bent nearly double—so nearly double that his forehead all but brushed the floor—then caught the sailor about the waist and gripped him, clinging close. The alert referee stepped between them and forced them apart.

Each was breathing hard as they fell again to circling. A thin trickle of blood appeared below the sailor's nostrils; and the spectators broke into a sudden roar of delight. "Some class there!" the man from Brown's was muttering at Edith's elbow. "He's got something, that boy. Clever! Dicks like Leaches Cross." Then he raised his voice and called: "Watch his right, Frenchy! The guy's got a wallop."

The Parisian nodded, but kept his eyes fixed on the sailor as he circled lightly and stealthily about him. There was a confusion of shouts and catcalls from the crowd about the ropes. The sailor shook his head as if to throw off some blinding harness.

"It's the liquor that's bothering him," muttered the New Yorker. "But say, he's got an awful right!" The sailor tossed his head again, then rushed. The middle-weight side-stepped, and hooked in a sharp kidney blow that accelerated the momentum of the big man, sent him slipping and sprawling to the floor. The building roared with the shout that went up. But the sailor bounded to his feet and rushed again. Edith, swept clean out of herself, face flushed, eyes shining, hands gripping the rope, followed every motion with fascinated eyes. This second rush carried the fighters directly into their corner, and Edith and the New Yorker had to step back.

The middle-weight could not side-step, this time. The big man bore him back until he crashed into the post. Edith felt the nearness of the two sweaty, glistening bodies; their hoarse, quick breathing was loud in her ears; the reeking air choked her nostrils; she was faint; but still her fascinated eyes followed every motion. The middle-weight's back, as he fought desperately on the defensive, was almost under her eyes; by reaching out a hand she could have touched him. She could see the flash and play of the wiry muscles under his shining pink skin; she could see his elbows and forearms working like pistons as he played on the ribs and stomach of the great body before him; she could see the look of sudden anguish on the shapeless face of the sailor, that seemed to be staring at her over the pink shoulder, and could hear the involuntary grunts and gasps of the two men as they worked "in closer and closer. Then suddenly they were too close. The sailor's arms slid over the shoulder of the Parisian, and

all his weight was thrown on the slighter frame in the clinch that followed. The referee pulled them apart.

"Say," observed the man from Brown's, half to Edith, half to himself, "that's in-fighting now—a bit of the real stuff. We don't see much of that out here." The fighters were crouching and sparring cautiously when the referee stepped between them and called time. The middle-weight dropped his hands and walked quietly to his corner. The heavy-weight staggered uncertainly to his. And all about the ring-side there was shouting, and disjointed talk, and the brandishing of gold coins.

The middle-weight dropped on the stool, leaned back on the ropes, and closed his eyes. The New Yorker went swiftly and deftly to work on him, fanning him with the towel, sponging his head and face, kneading the muscles of neck, shoulders, arms, and thighs.

"Quick, miss," he said, looking up from his work, "give him that water-bottle—and just keep the towel going, will you?"

Edith obeyed. Leaning over the ropes, she waved the towel, with arms that had been trained on the tennis court and the golf course.

"Harder, please," cried the second.

She worked with added energy. The fighter looked up in protest, but, seeing the intent expression on her face, smiled gently.

The New Yorker was talking jerkily: "He's soft. Do, but watch that swing—if he lands it, good night! Better use your feet this round—keep away; he may work off his souze and come to life. And save your hands—you'll need 'em."

The referee called the round. Again the slender man faced the giant. Again they circled, feinted, rushed, dodged, fought.

The third round passed, and the fourth. It was not to be so easy. The sailor, his fuddled spirit setting into a dull anger against this alert little man who jabbed him and evaded him with such persistency, landed a number of heavy blows. The movements of both became slower. Their faces were less alert, more dogged. And now, between rounds, Edith worked with a sureness only a little behind that of the New Yorker. Her hat was on a nail, her gloves in a bowl on the floor. She sponged the battered face and swung the dingy towel, while the man from Brown's tried to stir the sluggish circulation. It was sober, primitive work. It began to look like desperate work. She forgot the excited spectators, she forgot the bizarre nature of the situation; she was conscious only of her responsibility—the woman's responsibility to succour the man who battles for her—and of the need to learn from the unwhimpering, rough-spoken, but exceedingly efficient young person who, stripped to under-shirt and trousers, was working close beside her, precisely how to be of the greatest service.

The fifth round went badly for the Parisian. When it was over, and he had sunk weakly on the lacquered stool, Edith felt rather than saw the New Yorker shake his head and look grave.

"Work hard," he said between his teeth, as he roughly massaged the relaxed muscles. "Slap his face. Use lots of water."

She followed instructions. Then, with an impulse and a sudden flash of memory, she got her wrist-bag, rummaged in it, drew out a bottle of smelling-salts, and pressed it against the fighter's nostrils. He breathed it in, then jerked his head away and opened his eyes. But she caught his head and against pressed the bottle to his nostrils. "Good business," it was the New Yorker, looking up from his work with just such an expression of admiration as the Parisian

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"CRAIG RYRIE," No. 4, the Peak, to let; fine situation; 8 rooms; tennis and croquet lawns. FOR SALE—HARTING and ROGATE, on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1154.

"LYEEMUN," Barker Road No. 34, Peak, to let furnished or unfurnished to 30th November, 1913, 6 rooms.

Apply to LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building, Hongkong, 25th Feb., 1913. [211]

TO LET—"BREEZY VILLA," No. 2, Park Road. 4 Roomed Bungalow with Tennis Court. Commands splendid View of Harbour. For Rent, etc., please apply to YAP HOK LING, No. 4, Ripon Terrace, Hongkong, 28th Mar., 1913. [264]

TO LET FURNISHED. "Galesend" 108B, The Peak, 6 Rooms, for 4 months from May 1.—Apply C. H. Gale.

had wrong from him before the fight. "That's the very thing. You're all right, miss. You sure are—all-right!"

And Edith watched her man step out for the sixth round, a shade more alert for that sharp tang in his nostrils, with a curious little glow in her heart. For, all in a moment, she knew that it meant something to win that honest commendation. Many men had flattered her; but never before in her sheltered young life had a man spoken to her quite like that—directly, as an equal.

(Continued on page 3).

THE DIET FOR RHEUMATIC PEOPLE.

During the warm, "muggy," rainy season, people with rheumatic tendencies are peculiarly liable to suffer from that disease, as well as from lumbago, sciatica, etc.

Their need of special diet is imperative, and, as the doctor always puts down their meat, it is essential for them to have highly nutritious food. It is equally important that this food should be easily digested and should contain abundant phosphorus, for phosphorus is needed for making healthy blood, and the blood is invariably disordered in rheumatic conditions.

Among such foods, the medical profession accords Sanatogen a pre-eminent position. A physician, writing in the "Times," shows how it often works wonders in such cases. He mentions a patient who "suffered with chronic rheumatoid arthritis, affecting the fingers, wrist and knees, for two years. Under Sanatogen the insomnia, lack of appetite and nervous depression which she had complained of, quickly disappeared, and subsequently the swelling and pain in the joints became less marked."

Equally convincing is the case of another lady who "had had neurasthenia for years, and latterly had been confined to bed with sciatica. The pain was so severe at times that she had to have injections of morphia. She was given Sanatogen, when the sciatica very soon completely disappeared, and her general health became very much improved."

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists. Although it is not suggested that it will directly benefit all cases of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, etc., yet, as the above extracts prove, there are many cases in which it produces excellent results, while indirectly it benefits all sufferers by improving the general health.

TO LET.

TO LET on 2nd Floor No. 2, Pedder Street. One roomed Office. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. [485]

OFFICE TO LET—One or two rooms in good central locality. Immediate possession. Apply to: "Beta" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph." Hongkong, 6th Mar., 1913. [242]

TO LET LARGE substantially built Godown, situated on water front, East Point. For further particulars apply Property Office, Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. [588]

TO LET—A House in Knutsford Terrace. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 27th Mar., 1913. [258]

TO LET on 15th inst. A comfortable bedroom with board. Private bath rooms. View. Higher Level. Apply FIXTURE c/o "Hongkong Telegraph." Hongkong, 16th April 1913. [300]

WANTED.

WANTED at once Nurse conveying two children to Trieste by S. S. Koerber, Sailing 13th inst. For Terms apply to SANDER WHEELER & Co., Agents Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Hongkong, 10th April 1913. [251]

No ices



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which prevail in almost every line of business should produce alertness all round. As a business house of wide operations we are watching for every available opportunity of bringing to the public generally the best possible value. This efficient service is made possible by the fact that we are large buyers and sellers for cash. We invite the enquiry and court the comparison of the keen-buying householder.

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After exercise, O.T. is a Refreshing Drink. With plain cold water or aerated beverages it makes a blend that is really thirst-quenching and satisfying. For the moment it warms the palate, but it leaves you cooler afterwards. By taking O.T. you escape the risk of impurities in water, and the possible ill-effects on the stomach of cold draughts.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1913.

ANOTHER POLAR TRAGEDY.

The mournful news of another Polar tragedy has just been flashed across the wires. The leader of the German Scientific Expedition, which has been exploring Spitzbergen, and others of his party are dead. News of this kind coming hard upon the Scott disaster, makes nations kin in the pain of sudden bereavement. It is axiomatic that every pioneer who seeks to penetrate these unknown wastes of the white North or South throws down a challenge to death which walks ever beside him watchful for any weakness in the best-laid plans. Caution and experience can eliminate part of the danger, but they can never make the odds anything but greatly against the explorer. The present disaster is rendered the more regrettable that the party is said to have been lacking in experience of conditions among the ice. With the exception of the owner of the vessel no one on board, it is said, had any experience of Polar work, and if that is true, it points to unfortunate imprudence. On the other hand, it is as easy as it is common to make such statements after the event, and it more likely that the disaster, as was the case in the Antarctic, was due to a combination of misfortunes which no skill nor forethought could have anticipated and provided against.

Events such as these realise for us the true meaning of high courage and supreme sacrifice. They take the risks, these explorers, knowing only too well that the risks may overwhelm them. They know that death may come to them, not in the gaze of the multitude but in pain and desolation, amid the solitary wastes of pitiless ice and far from the thronging world of men. But that knowledge does not deter them for adventuring into the unknown, seeking to lay bare the unopened places at the ends of the earth, and widening the borders of human knowledge. Fame, glory, the desire for the applause of men mean little, or nothing to these brave souls. It is the work, the scientific side of exploration which calls them into the unknown. They are too modest and sincere to care greatly for the applause of the multitude. Great works have their inspiration in deeper motives than the wish to secure passing fame. Only great, strong, modest men can write, in the face of death, as Captain Scott did, "Things have come out against us, and therefore we have no cause for complaint, but bow to the will of Providence."

Captain Scott yesterday, Lieutenant Stranz to-day—so they go. But their lives are not given in vain. The men who come after them will find the pathway partly made. And it is matter for pride that heroes are still born in these days, that valiant men still rise up who brave and attempt to pierce the unknown, who prove, alike in their lives and by their deaths, that the nations are far from degenerate, and are not given over to the pursuit of wealth or ease or pleasure.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Speech.
Some little time ago a Renter's message gave the gist of a speech delivered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain on the vexed question of tariff reform, in which he referred to the great and bitterly-felt sacrifices which had been made by what is known as the "food tax" section of the party. The speaker was almost brutally frank in what he said, laying special emphasis on the conditions which he and his supporters expected the "free food" section to abide by. Thereby hangs a tale, for we read in a Home paper to hand a report of the utterance which throws a deal of light on the situation. After delivering himself of his complaint, Mr. Chamberlain went on to comfort himself with the fact that they were "among themselves" (it was a Tariff Reform League meeting) and had "escaped the ubiquitous presence of the press."

An Awkward Moment.

At this observation, there was loud laughter, and the gentlemen who occupied seats on the platform drew Mr. Chamberlain's attention to the reporters, who were sitting only a few feet away from him. For a moment Mr. Chamberlain looked in the direction of the Pressmen, and then his serious glance gave way to a smile. "I had not observed the presence of those gentlemen," he remarked; "they were less convivial than the others, and I do not know that I should have said exactly what I have said. It is not because I desire to conceal one word that I have spoken, or to which I have given utterance, but if it is down, let it go down." Cheers greeted these words, and the incident then closed. It is easy to see that the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer said more than he intended should reach the public ear, and he will doubtless keep a keen eye on the pressmen in future.

Promotion in the Artillery.

We are glad to hear that a Royal Warrant has been published authorising the promotion of R. A. Lieutenants to the rank of captain when they have completed thirteen years' service, whether vacancies happen to exist or no. It was characteristic of our English way of muddling matters that promotion should be slowest in those very regiments—the Artillery and the Engineers—on which the country is most likely to be dependent in time of war. The Artillery Officer, as well as his brother of the R. E.'s, is, as a rule, a very highly qualified professional man, as the Woolwich exam. papers show; yet, including two shillings a day "armament pay," the income of an R. G. A. lieutenant amounts to the bewildering sum of about £150 a year; and hitherto a man might hang on indefinitely, waiting for a captain's vacancy that might never come.

Generous Subscribers.

Our readers will be interested to see, from to-day's wire, that no less than £15,000 has been collected to enable the militant suffragists to defy law and authority. Who shall say that John Bull is mean? Sometimes one is inclined to think that readiness to subscribe to public funds is a mania with the British people. God bless them for it; it's a fault on the right side; but, unfortunately, they use so little discrimination over their giving, that we are tempted to say that, the less worthy the object, the greater are the sums contributed. Query: if a fund were set on foot for the apprenticing of a thousand poor lads to useful trades, or for the relief of ten thousand sweated seamstresses in East London, would the amount forthcoming be half what the suffrage women have raised, or a hundredth part of what is annually contributed towards buying Bibles for the blacks of Central Africa? The spirit of ready giving is not so common in the world that we can afford to sneer at it; but we would like to see generosity directed towards the most needy and the most worthy objects.

Ammunition Capture.

A Chinese was fined \$25 by Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning for being in unlawful possession of ammunition.

DAY BY DAY.

No man was ever written out of reputation but by himself.

The Mails.
English Mail of March 15th.—Delivered in London on the 11th inst.

English Mail.—Despatched per s.s. Assaye at 1 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Linan at 5 p.m. to-day.

Justices of the Peace.
A list of Justices of the Peace of the Colony appears in the Government Gazette.

Left for Singapore.
Mr. R. O. Hutchison left for Singapore to-day by the Assaye, on Government business.

Y.M.C.A. Lecture.
Next Monday, the 14th, Mr. M. Manuk will give a lecture on "The Higher Consciousness of Man," at the European Y.M.C.A.

Y.M.C.A. Hostel.
The installation of gas stoves in the kitchen of the Y.M.C.A. Hostel is now taking place, and already a decided improvement is noticeable in the service.

Hongkong Christian Union.
The Bishop of Victoria will speak at the meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union at St. Paul's College on Monday next at 5.30 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. Chess Club.
The tournament has reached the last stage with result that Mr. G. Piercy and Mr. C. A. Sutherland have to play off three games in the Final Round.

On the Telephone.
We are asked to state that Gough Hill Police Station is on the Public Telephone. The number is 30 and can be found under "Police" in the latest Telephone Directory.

Left for Home.
Among the passengers who left by the s.s. Assaye for Home to-day were Major and Mrs. Hepper, Lieut. A. P. Saunders, Lieut. E. W. E. Fellowes, Eng. Lieut. W. S. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dickson and Miss Dickson.

Crown Land Sale.
At the P.W.D. Offices on the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., there is to be sold by auction Inland Lot 1968, situated between Pound Land and Upper Station Street, Tai Ping Shan. It is about 4,600 square feet in extent, and the upset price is \$11,500.

Opium Restriction.
It is notified for general information, and in pursuance of the resolution made by the Legislative Council on the 10th day of April, 1913, that the exportation of Persian opium to any port other than the port of London or a port of the Island of Formosa shall, after the expiration of one week from the date of the aforesaid resolution, be illegal.

Drains and Nullahs.
Tenders are being invited for the maintenance of sewers, drains and nullahs, extension or alterations of the same and the construction and maintenance of additional sewers, drains and nullahs in the Island of Hongkong, Kowloon and the New Territories for the remainder of the year 1913. No work will be permitted on Sundays except by special permission.

New Ordinances.
His Excellency the Governor has given his assent in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 4 of 1913.—An Ordinance to amend the Mercantile Bank Note Issue Ordinance, 1911. Ordinance No. 5 of 1913.—An Ordinance to amend the Vagrancy Ordinance, 1897. Ordinance No. 6 of 1913.—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers of arrest vested in Revenue Officers.

New Territory Lots.
Several lots of Crown land, situated in the New Territories, are to be sold at the Police Office, An Tan, on the 17th inst., the upset prices varying from \$9 to \$135. On the 18th inst. at Tai Po several agricultural and threshing floor lots are to be sold, upset prices varying from \$1 to \$82. On the 19th inst. at Tai Po further lots for building and agricultural purposes are to be disposed of, the upset prices varying from \$4 to \$14. Two lots of granite quarries at Lung Ku Tan are to be let on auction at Tai Po, on the 10th inst., the joint upset Crown rent being \$800.

1888.
Hongkong Twenty-Five Years Ago.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the Week Ending April 12, 1888.)

Overheard.
Scene—Hongkong Hotel bar; dramatic personae—a select party of share-brokers and others sampling the latest brand of extra dry. Enter leading share-broker hastily and whispers in the left ear of popular operator. Animated discussion ensues in low tones, which gradually increase in volume as the agony is piled on.

At last.
Broker (indignantly)—"Why don't it, Sir, you have broken your promise."
Popular Operator (very genially)—"Oh, never mind; I can make another. Have a cocktail?"

The European Reservation Ordinance.
The "Telegraph" of April 6, 1881 contains a further letter on the above subject confirming the statements of the writer whom we quoted last week. The following excerpt should be of interest to those of our readers to-day who agree with us that Hongkong has not yet reached a pitch of aesthetic, sanitary and social perfection:—

"The face of the city might be much improved by a coat of whitewash on the outside of the houses in the native quarter, which are in a highly disgusting condition and made to look worse even than they are, by all kinds of temporary bamboo erections, on which the people dangle their clothing and other household dish-cloths. In this respect it is astonishing that the Hongkong Government has so long permitted the Chinese to carry out their objectionable and very filthy customs, while, for instance, the Dutch in Java are so particular in compelling their own very cleanly habits in the matter of domestic arrangements. In Samarang, Batavia and Sourabaya, nearly all the streets are planted with trees, and amongst the thousands of Chinese shopkeepers, the appearance of their houses and shops is everything that can be desired, owing to the very stringent Government regulations. General whitewashing is compulsory every year, and, although the Chinese are so carefully watched, and compelled to conform to Dutch ideas and regulations, they become rich and are crowding into these cities in far greater numbers than the authorities care about. In Samarang, and, I believe, in the other cities of Java, no clothing is permitted to be hung on bamboos to dry, as is the case here in Hongkong."

[Yes; but there have been times when Hongkong has placed in high positions men whom the Dutch wouldn't trust to shove a fish-barrow.]

Interesting Advertisements.
Among the advertisements on April 6 are notices to the effect that Mr. George Dixwell Fearon has been admitted a partner to the firm of Messrs Deacon and Co., and Mr. M. Grote to that of Messrs Chater and Vernon.

Fire Brigade Inspection.
The annual inspection of the Volunteer Fire Brigades by the Governor is reported. The function took place on the Cricket Ground, and lasted from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m., the operations being conducted by Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Superintendent of the Government Brigade, and his assistants Messrs. Horapool and Brewer. Colonel Anderson acted as referee of the competitions, and the judges were Messrs. Rumsey, R. N., Messrs. A. P. MacEwen, W. M. Deane, L. Mallory, H. J. H. Tripp, R. K. Leigh and Wei Yuk. Timekeepers were Messrs. J. S. Brewer and W. M. B. Arthur.

H. E. Sir William Deane made an encouraging little speech at the close of the proceedings, congratulating the Brigades on their extreme fitness.

Interpret Cricket.
At the annual meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club it was decided to invite teams from Hongkong and Foochow to visit Shanghai during the following season, and to play them either together or singly. The "Telegraph" comment is: "We are inclined to think that the Shanghai cricket team will and more than their match in anything like a representative eleven from this Colony, without any outside assistance."

Tennis.
"The first of the lawn tennis championships will be played on the 21st inst. The following will compete:—S. G. Bird v. Douglas Jones, A. de O. Sonlaw v. D. H. Macintosh, and W. H. Wallace v. G. H. Potts."

Stamp Revenue.
The return of the Collection of Stamp Revenue (Mr. Alfred Lister) for the first quarter of the year 1888 showed a collection of \$95,815.12, an increase of \$9,266.20 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Accident at the Hongkong Hotel.
"An accident of a very serious nature, and which narrowly escaped being attended with loss of life occurred at 2 o'clock this morning (April 11). Without previously exhibiting any signs of weakness, a considerable portion of the building, extending northwards from about the centre of the dining saloon to the retaining wall of the new wing now in course of construction, suddenly collapsed spreading destruction on every side. By what can only be considered as a wonderful piece of good fortune, not a single life was lost, nor was any person injured."

For some time past, active operations have been going on, adjoining the portion that has been wrecked, in connection with the Hotel extension, and a new wall has been erected contiguous to the one which formerly marked the limits of the building, and which has now come to grief.

"It was, we understand, intended to connect the present Hotel with the 'annexe' by three archways through the old wall, and two of these arches had already been completed without, it appears, anything having been done to make up for the strength thus taken from the structure."

It would be interesting to receive some explanation from whoever is responsible for the weakening of this wall without making any additional support for the stability taken away. Had a score of lives been lost, as most certainly would have been the case had the accident occurred during the day, a searching enquiry would have been made, and that enquiry is necessary now as much on public grounds as for the interest of the shareholders in the Hotel Company.

"From the top floor to the basement, this portion of the Hotel is completely wrecked. Two bedrooms, the half of the dining hall, and about two thirds of the large billiard saloon, with all their contents, are smashed up in one huge mass of debris on the ground floor."

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.
The Annual Sermons on behalf of the Missions to Seamen will be preached at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow, April 13th, in the morning (11 a.m.) by the Rev. D. B. Reynolds, B.A., and in the evening (5.45 p.m.) by the Right Rev. The Bishop of the Philippine Islands (Dr. Brent).

The working expenses of the Mission (apart altogether from St. Peter's Church) last year amounted to over \$16,000. Last year there was a deficit of \$2,500, on the Institute, which has now been reduced to \$1,500. The Committee of the Missions to Seamen in England provide the stipend of one Chaplain, but they only consented to continue to do so on the Bishop promising that he would make every effort to induce the residents of such a wealthy and important port as Hongkong to provide a second worker, as they have done in the past. We hope therefore there will be a liberal response on Sunday next.

HONGKONG FINANCE.
The financial statement for the month of January, issued by the Hongkong Treasury, shows that the balance of assets and liabilities on the last day of 1912 was \$2,805,129.70, the revenue during January \$764,664.09 and the expenditure \$476,656.16, leaving a balance of \$3,093,137.72. The total assets on January 31st were \$5,830,165.40 and the total liabilities \$2,737,027.68.

1888.

SHARE REPORT.

Quotations Twenty-Five Years Ago.

The quotations which follow are from the "Hongkong Telegraph" for April 12, 1888. These quotations will appear every Saturday, and comparison of quotations then obtaining with those of to-day should prove of much interest.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
—156 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$71.2 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company.—\$68 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 235 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$75 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—Tls. 108 per share, sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company.—\$195 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$315 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company.—\$73 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—30 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.—\$242 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steamship Company.—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company.—\$130 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$185 per share, sellers.
Indo-China S. N. Company.—15 per cent. div., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company.—\$50 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$152 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company.—\$60 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$51 per share.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—42 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Norman Lockhart Smith to act as Second Assistant Registrar General, with effect from this date.—2nd April, 1913.

His Excellency the Governor has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, been pleased to confirm Mr. Philip Fervil John Wodehouse in the appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Thomas Henry King in the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 14th January, 1912.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Philip Jacks to act as Land Officer in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. George Herbert Wakeman, with effect from this date.—10th April, 1913.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Michael James Braen to act as Superintendent of Imports and Exports in addition to his other duties, during the absence of the Colony of Mr. Robert Oliphant Hutchison, with effect from the 12th instant.

In pursuance of directions given by His Majesty the King, the Honourable Mr. John Alexander Strachey Bucknill, Attorney General, has been appointed one of His Majesty's Counsel for Hongkong.

MARCH WEATHER.

Meteorological observations made at the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, during February show that the average mean temperature was 61.7, the average maximum 66.8, and the average minimum 56.5. The mean humidity was 79 and the average barometer reading 30.05. There were 96.7 hours of sunshine recorded, none being registered during thirteen days. Rain fell on eighteen days, totalling 6.945 inches, but only on two occasions did the fall reach one inch. The average winds were E. by N.

TO-DAY'S WEDDING.

Miss Montague Ede and
Major Rotherham.

An exceptionally interesting wedding took place this afternoon in St. John's Cathedral, when Miss Violet Montague Ede, only daughter of the Hon. Mr. C. M. and Mrs. Ede, was married to Major Austen Morgan Rotherham, third son of the late Edward Rotherham, of Crossedrum, Oldcastle, Co. Meath, Ireland. There was a large congregation including H. E. the Governor.

The sight inside the Cathedral was truly unique for apparently no pains had been spared in the decoration of the sacred interior. Beyond the bright relief of a red carpet, which covered the centre aisle to the altar steps the whole of the colour scheme was of white and green. At the west door pot plants and palms were used, but once inside the church the bridal party moved along an avenue of arches made of green bamboo, while from the summit of each hung wedding bells of white marguerites and moss, with clappers of pale pink dahlias. The end of each pew was set off with nosegays of marguerites, and lilies.

The chancel steps were decorated at each side of the velvet kneeling cushion, with positive banks of flowers, in pots, marguerites, arum lilies, ferns, white roses etc. The choir stalls besides being embellished in the same manner, also supported further arches of bamboo, while the altar rails were treated in a manner similar to the chancel steps. The whole effect was picturesque in the extreme and proved a most effective setting to an exceptionally pretty wedding.

The service, which was choral, was conducted by the Rev. W. Foster-Pegg, Mr. Denman Fuller, the Cathedral Organist, presiding at the organ. The hymns "O Saviour, whom yet unseen we love" and "O perfect love" were sung.

Given away by her father, the bride looked charming in a handsome gown of ivory charmeuse, trimmed with Carriakmacross lace, with a full court train choicely embroidered in silver. This was borne by two pages, Masters Edgy Hay and Geoffrey Bird, who wore Fauntleroy suits of violet trimmed with Irish lace. The bride's tulle veil canopyed a wreath of orange blossom and myrtle. Miss Ede also carried a shower bouquet of white carnations, Eucharist lilies, lilies of the valley, roses and maiden hair fern. The four bridesmaids, Misses Dorothy St. John, Hetty Tomes, Beryl Harston and Peggy Bird, wore dresses of white mousseline, with large picture hats of pale mauve, trimmed with Parma violets. They carried shower bouquets of violets, verbenas and lupine, tied with pale mauve ribbon, and wore shamrock brooches the gift of the bridegroom. Capt Conolly, R.H.A., acted as best man.

After the service the bridal party, having signed the register, went to the Hongkong Hotel, where a reception was held which was attended by a very large number of Hongkong residents, who offered the happy couple their felicitations. The reception rooms on the first floor of the hotel were charmingly decorated, a floral bell being suspended above the dais and the pillars entwined with marguerites and greenery. It is interesting to note that the lilies and carnations, most of which were used in the bouquets, were brought down especially for the occasion from Shanghai on the s.s. Assaye. Major and Mrs. Rotherham are to leave for Japan and Vancouver, where the honeymoon will be spent, by the s.s. Persia on Tuesday.

The bride's going away dress is of pale pink charmeuse, with a tunic of Irish lace, and white Tegal hat, trimmed with pink and blue forget-me-nots.

Mr. Kuhn Leaving.
A figure familiar to all residents and most visitors, in the person of Mr. A. Kuhn of Messrs. Kuhn and Komor, will leave Hongkong to-morrow in the s.s. Koerber, for Budapest, where he will join Mrs. Kuhn, who left the Colony some little time ago. Mr. Kuhn has been here for twenty-eight years and is retiring from business.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—At the General Meeting of the Society held on Tuesday it was decided to consider the advisability of adopting the "Rules for Judging" of the Royal Horticultural Society. As it is probable that few Hongkong Horticulturists know the scope of these rules and as it will be some months before the new Schedule is issued I would ask you to be so good as to publish the following notes and extracts.

The object of the rules is to codify judging so that there shall be some definite standard of excellence.

"As far as possible, uniformity, or at least consistency, of principle has been sought to be attained, so that the Rules may be harmonious. The principle of Pointing adopted aims at bringing the value of the several recognised attributes of excellence into strict relation one to another; thereby presenting a definite System of Judging, instead of one necessarily varying, as at present, with the varying preferences of individual Judges."

Many of the rules are of a general nature and are already embodied in the Schedules for our local show. Many, on the other hand, such as those dealing with fruit exhibits, are not yet applicable here. Regarding vegetables, Rule 80 is as follows:—

"80. Quality, coupled with a size suitable for table use, are the points of paramount importance in vegetables. Size, much beyond that which invests the produce with the greatest value for table, cannot be regarded as meritorious, as it indicates coarseness, and must, therefore, be reckoned as a defect."

A few extracts will best show the system of Pointing adopted.

"93. Beans, Runner and Dwarf Kidney.—Pods long, straight, even, fleshy, brittle.

Points 7: Size and form ... 2
Substance ... 2
Condition ... 2
Colour ... 1

"100. Carrots.—Of medium size according to variety, good form; skin and colour clear, bright; free from side-roots; flesh tender.

Points 8: Form and colour ... 3
Size ... 1
Condition ... 2
Uniformity ... 2

"108. Lettuces, Cos and Cabbage.—Hearts firm, well blanched, tender, unbroken.

Points 6: Firmness and condition ... 2
Uniformity ... 2
Size ... 2

"124. Vegetable Marrow.—Of medium size, not exceeding 1 foot in length; fresh, tender; of any colour.

Points 6: Size and form ... 2
Tenderness ... 2
Uniformity ... 2
Table Decoration ... 2

"142. No hard and fast rule can be laid down, as table decoration is so entirely a matter of individual taste, but the following are the lines on which judging should proceed:—

Points 20: Lightness and elegance ... 8
Uniformity of colour, or harmonious blending ... 6
Beauty of flowers and foliage ... 6

"151. A Good Rose.—The highest type of bloom is one which has form, size, brightness, substance, and good foliage, and which is at the time of judging, in the most perfect phase of its possible beauty.

"215. Sweet Peas.—Sweet Peas should be shown in lightly arranged bunches to display the individuality of the flowers. Stem long and stout, carrying three or more blooms; standard erect or gracefully hooded; wings closely enclosing the keel; free from spotting or scorching.

If, as is now generally the case, the varieties are to be kept separate, and not mixed, in the bunches, the schedule should be so expressed.

Points 6: Form and substance ... 2
Colour and freshness ... 2
Attractive setting up ... 2

These extracts will give some idea of the scope and nature of the rules. It is proposed to embody

them as far as applicable in the next Schedule, and to exhibit cards at the next show stating the points of excellence for exhibits in the various classes, so that a visitor may see why a certain exhibit has obtained a prize rather than another which may appear to him of greater excellence.

Yours faithfully,
L. GIBBS.
Hon. Secretary

A DRESS DISPUTE.

"Made Her Look Too Demi-Mondaine."

In the Summary Court this morning before Mr. Justice Kemp, Puisne Judge, Madame Mario Flint, of No 10 Des Vaux Road, sued Miss Paulette Bernarde, of 20 Wyndham Street to recover the sum of \$60.50 for dresses supplied. The defendant paid \$9.50 into court saying that was the full extent of the debt.

Mr. C. Willson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. Bruton and Lett, for the defendant.

Mr. Willson said that about March 21 1913, the defendant went to the plaintiff's shop, and ordered certain goods, amongst which was a dress. It was made according to the defendant's own design, or rather to a pattern approved by her. It was designed by plaintiff's dress-maker, and approved by the defendant. It was sent to her at Astor House and she wore it. A few days afterwards the defendant called upon the plaintiff and explained that the dress in question was a design that no longer met with her approval. To use her own expression, it made her look too demi-mondaine, and she told the plaintiff that she wanted her to alter it, that she would come in and give her further instructions as to the alterations, and send her coolie round to the plaintiff's shop with the dress. The plaintiff told the defendant that she would alter it but she would, of course, have to charge her with the cost of doing so, as the original order and transaction had been completed and the goods not only delivered but worn.

The defendant paid the sum of \$30 on account on April 23, and on June 4 a further sum of \$49, leaving a balance due to the plaintiff of \$60.50, which was the amount of the claim, but she never gave the plaintiff any instructions with regard to the dress, and it was now awaiting her instructions at Madame Flint's shop.

Plaintiff in the box bore out her advocate's opening.

Defendant in the box said that when the dress was finished it did not fit her, and instead of doing up at the back as she had instructed, it was made to fasten at the side. In addition to this the yoke was too low. She did not wear the dress as had been stated, and she sent it back to be altered. Three times she called to give instructions as to alterations; twice she was unable to see Madame Flint and the third time she found she had gone to Europe.

Mr. Willson:—The fact was, you changed your mind about the dress?—No; I wanted to have it made to fit me.

Why did you not go in and see them, they were waiting for you?—I did; but Madame Flint had gone to Europe.

You know the dress-maker speaks French?—Yes; but I wanted to talk to Madame Flint about it.

Why don't you go now?—It is for Madame Flint to send up for me to tell me she has arrived from France.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs. His Lordship came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had changed her mind over the dress.

STUPID WITNESS.

A witness at the Police Court, this morning, caused much inconvenience through sheer stupidity in taking the oath.

He could not be persuaded to repeat the words after the interpreter until they were shown to him in writing. He then read them aloud hurriedly and again could not understand that it was necessary to repeat the oath.

These extracts will give some idea of the scope and nature of the rules. It is proposed to embody

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ARDATH

High Class Smoking Mixtures.

MILD MEDIUM, SPECIAL

OBTAINED FROM

KRUSE & CO.

LOCAL SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

In the Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament, last evening, the 83 R.G.A. continued their match with the Staff and Departmentals in the second round, 14th game being won by the 83 R.G.A. Gunner Tyrell beat Major Hunter by 200 to 110 and Gunner Campbell beat Pte Bartholomew by eight points in a game of 200 up.

Up to the present the games in this match stand as follows.

83. R.G.A.

Gunner Goodwin ... 200
Gunner Doughty ... 170
Gunner Bonnett ... 171
Gunner Wetherell ... 163
Gunner Tyrell ... 200
Gunner Campbell ... 200

Staff and Departmentals.
Sergeant Coy. ... 189
S. S. Williams ... 200
Lee Corpl Poland ... 200
S. S. Foster ... 200
Maj. Hunter ... 110
Pte Bartholomew ... 102

The highest break in the tournament was that of S. S. Williams, 41.

The "Drollette" Cup.
It is proposed to hold a handicap for the "Drollette" Cup at the European Y.M.C.A. entries for which close on April, 16th. There will be an entrance fee of \$1.00, which will go towards providing new cues. Games to be 250 up. It is hoped that many billiard players will enter.

HARDLY!

When Lawyers do not Object.

In a kidnapping case brought before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Otto Kong Sing and Mr. F. D'Almada appeared for the defence.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing:—Will your Worship fix a day.

Sergeant Willis:—I wish to withdraw the charge (laughter).

Mr. Otto Kong Sing:—Oh that's better.

His Worship:—Any objection Mr. Otto Kong Sing? (laughter)

Mr. Otto Kong Sing:—Well I think under the circumstances, no, your Worship. There is some property in Court in the shape of a daughter—I suppose it will be handed over? (laughter).

His Worship:—If the rightful owner comes along, yes. (more laughter).

Mr. D'Almada:—I ask your Worship to discharge the defendants.

His Worship:—Yes.

Lottery Tickets.

A Chinese who was found in possession of lottery tickets at West Point, was fined \$250 or in default three months by Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court, this morning.

Dope.

A man prosecuted by Mr. Hogarth of the opium farm, before Mr. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, for being in unlawful possession of opium, was fined \$42.

Jacket Thief.

A man caught stealing a jacket with the aid of a bamboo at West Point was before Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning and sentenced to one month's hard labour and twelve strokes of the birch.

To-day's Advertisements

FOR SALE

FOR SALE Birds of Paradise ready for hats. Apply P.O. Box 267.
Hongkong 12 April, 1913. [402]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVOLIC" From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1913. [303]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"J. PAN,"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 1 p.m. of the 15th inst., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from Singapore and Penang are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID BASSEON & CO., LD., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1913. [287]

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS

of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 14th day of April, 1913, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land adjoining Rural Building Lot No. 88, Wanchai Gap, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 21 years.

Lot No.	Location	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing	Annual Rent	Upper Price
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90	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	
91	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	
92	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	
93	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	
94	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	
95	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	
96	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	
97	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	
98	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	
99	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	
100	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES
via SHANGHAI and COLOMBO,Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.
And from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Vancouver (B.C.) and
Portland (Or.)Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste,
Lyon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and
Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Marseilles & Hamburg:
" LIBERIA 14th April	S.S. SPEZIA 19th April
" ALESIA 27th April	For Havre & Hamburg:
" SEGOVIA 28th May	S.S. SCANDIA 18th April
" FURSTBULOW 19th May	For Rotterdam, Bremen, H. &
" BIRKENFELS 24th May	Antwerp:
" SAXONIA 24th May	S.S. SACHSEN 19th April
" PREUSSEN 24th June	For Havre, Hamburg & Antwerp:
	S.S. SENECAMBI 25th April
	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. LIBERIA 16th May
	For Rotterdam, Hamburg &
	Antwerp:
	S.S. BAYERN 20th May
	For V. ver, Seattle, and/or
	T. & P.
	S.S. SAXONIA 22nd May
	For Marseilles & Hamburg:
	S.S. ARABIA 27th May
	For Hamburg & Antwerp:
	S.S. SICILIA 4th June
	For Rotterdam & Hamburg:
	S.S. ALESIA 10th June
	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. SEGOVIA 19th June

For Further Particulars, apply to—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.BRITISH INDIA S. N.
CO., LTD.NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.
WESTWARD.The S.S. "MUTTRA," 4644 tons gross, Capt. H. Carey, will be
despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON on the
13th April at daylight, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply toJARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1913.THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEWRIGHTS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers,
Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and
Wood Work.GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hour.THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS take vessels up to 3,000 tons displace-
ment, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD
CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rires, etc.

AGENTS for—

THE LEEDS FORGE CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING
STOCK of every description.Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of PRESSED STEEL
UNDERFRAMES and BOGIES and ALL-STEEL RAIL-
WAY WAGONS.

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to
150 H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN-
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MO OR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHI-
CLES, etc.Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. REID, can be seen between 11 a.m. and
1 p.m. at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 212.

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London and Antwerp	Flintshire	J. M. & Co.	31 July
do do	Iyo Maru	N. Y. K.	23 April
do do	Nyanza	P. & O. Co.	16 April
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Scandia	H. A. L.	16 April
do do	Arabia	H. A. L.	27 May
Hamburg and Antwerp	Sicilia	H. A. L.	4 June
Havre, Hamburg & Antwerp, &c.	Senegambia	H. A. L.	21 April
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg, &c.	Liberia	H. A. L.	18 May
Marseilles and Hamburg, &c.	Spezia	H. A. L.	17 April
Marseilles, London and Antwerp	Den of Glamis	J. M. & Co.	30 April, about
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore, Colombo, Port Said	Ernest Simons	M. M. & Co.	22 April
Trieste, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, &c.	Koerber	S. W. & Co.	13 April
Rotterdam and Hamburg	Alesia	H. A. L.	10 June
do do	Segonia	H. A. L.	19 June
Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, & Antwerp, &c.	Sachsen	H. A. L.	18 April
do do do do do	Bayern	H. A. L.	20 May
Naples, Genoa, Algiers, Gibraltar, S'pon, Manila	Prinzess Alice	M. & Co.	10 April

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

Mexican, Peruvian and Chili Ports via Japan	Bufo Maru	T. K. K.	23 April
do do do do do	Hongkong Maru	T. K. K.	4 June
do do do do do	Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	5 August
New York	Ghazee	D. & Co.	6 May, about
New York	Indrani	J. M. & Co. Ltd.	26 April
New York via Suez Canal	Welsh Prince	A. K. & Co.	16 April
San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	T. K. K.	20 April
do do do do do	Chiyo Maru	T. K. K.	27 May
San Francisco, etc.	Nippon Maru	T. K. K.	17 June
do do do do do	Tenyo Maru	T. K. K.	24 June
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia	P. M. & Co.	0 May
do do do do do	China	P. M. & Co.	13 May
do do do do do	Nile	P. M. & Co.	3 June
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Persia	P. M. & Co.	15 April
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Korea	P. M. & Co.	22 April
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma via Japan, &c.	Yokohama Maru	N. Y. K. & Co.	22 April
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma via Shanghai, &c.	Seattle Maru	O. S. K. & Co.	22 April
Victoria, Vancouver, B.C., Seattle	Mexico Maru	O. S. K. & Co.	30 April
Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Harpagus	J. M. & Co.	10 June, about
Vancouver via Japan	Empress of Japan	C. P. B. Co.	20 April
do do do do do	E. of Russia	C. P. B. Co.	21 May
Vancouver, Seattle and Port and	E. of India	C. P. B. Co.	7 June
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Saxonia	H. A. L.	22 May
Portland, Tacoma and Seattle	Falls of Orobhy	J. M. & Co.	4 May
do do do do do	Monteagle	C. P. B. Co.	21 June
do do do do do	Monmouthshire	J. M. & Co.	27 June, about

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Coblentz	M. & Co.	19 April
do do do do do	Eastern	G. L. & Co.	30 April
do do do do do	Taiyuan	B. & S.	2 May
do do do do do	Guthrie	B. & S.	23 May
do do do do do	Inaba Maru	N. Y. K.	7 May
do do do do do	Empire	G. L. & Co.	24 May
do do do do do	St. Albans	G. L. & Co.	21 June

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjitaroem	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do do	Tjimah	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	Beginning of April
Bombay via Singapore and Colombo	Rangoon Maru	N. Y. K.	14 April
Bombay via Singapore, Penang & Colombo	Indo Maru	O. S. K.	26 April
Japan	Tjiliwang	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kobe	Luzon Maru	O. S. K.	19 April
Kobe and Yokohama	Coblentz	M. & Co.	19 April
do do do do do	Prinz Sigismund	M. & Co.	29 April, about
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Jinsen Maru	N. Y. K.	24 April
Manila	Persia	S. W. & Co.	5 May, about
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Yuensang	J. M. & Co.	19 April
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Rubi	S. T. & Co.	17 April
Shanghai, Moji Kobe and Yokohama	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	15 April
do do do do do	Peking	A. N. & Co.	20 April, about
do do do do do	Shinyo Maru	N. Y. K.	23 April
do do do do do	Palawan	P. & O. Co.	21 March, about
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Buelow	M. & Co.	17 April, about
Shanghai and Moji	Jelunga	D. S. & Co.	15 April
Shanghai and Japan	Liberia	H. A. L.	13 April
do do do do do	Alesia	Do	27 April
do do do do do	Segovia	Do	8 May
do do do do do	Furst Bulow	Do	19 May
do do do do do	Birkenfels	Do	24 May
Shanghai and Japan	Saxonia	H. A. L.	24 May
do do do do do	Prepasen	H. A. L.	24 June
Singapore &c.	Kiev	R. V. F.	Middle April
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Fookang	J. M. & Co.	24 April
Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	16 April
Tan sui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin Maru	O. S. K.	13 April
Swatow	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	13 April
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	22 April
Yokohama, Kobe & Moji	Fooking	J. M. & Co.	22 April
Kobe & Yokohama	Kamo Maru	N. Y. K.	24 April
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	7 May
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Cheongahing	J. M. & Co.	15 April
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	13 April
Newchwang, & Chinwantao	Hopesang	J. M. & Co.	16 April
Shanghai via Swatow	Kwongang	J. M. & Co.	13 April
do do do do do	Tingsang	J. M. & Co.	18 April
Huiphong	Sikiang	M. M. & Co.	14 April
Huiphong	Singan	B. & S.	16 April
Huiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	17 April
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	15 April
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	18 April
Calcutta via Suva	Hakata Maru	N. Y. K.	18 April
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesian	M. M. & Co.	21 April
Shanghai	China	P. & O. S. N. Co.	24 April
do do do do do	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do do	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do do	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do do	Bohemla	S. W. & Co.	28 April
do do do do do	Anhai	B. & S.	17 April

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
DEPART TO-MORROW.

For.	Vessel.
Shanghai, Kwongseang.	
Shanghai, Liberia.	
Trieste, Koerber.	
Swatow, Daijin Maru.	
Swatow, Haimun.	
DEPART ON MONDAY.	
Macao, Sui Tai.	

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From.	Vessels.
Moji, Diliyara.	
Manila, Tacoma Maru.	
Shanghai, Koerber.	
Manila, Rubi.	
ARRIVE ON MONDAY.	
Shanghai, Choyasang.	

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. Shinyo Maru
left Honolulu for Yokohama
on the 28th ult., and is expected
here via Manila on the 22nd inst.
The P. M. s.s. Siberia left San
Francisco on the 25th ult., for
Hongkong via Honolulu; Japan
ports and Shanghai.

To Sail

FOR SHANGHAI KOBE
AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APOAR."
Capt. W. Walker, will be
despatched for the above ports on Satur-
day, the 12th inst., at daylight.The steamer has superior accom-
modation for passengers, is installed
throughout with Electric Light and
carries a duly certified doctor.

Return Tickets to Japan

Return tickets are available by the

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s

Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1913.

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL
LINE.FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK via
POSTS & SUEZ CANAL.(With liberty to call at the Malacca
Coast).

THE Steamship

"WELSH PRINCE,"

Capt. McKigg, will be despatched as

above on Wednesday the 10th April.

For freight and passage apply to

ARNHOLD KARBBERG & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th Mar., 1913.

Regular Steamship Service

With Liberty to call at the

Malacca Coast.

Passengers' Saloons from Hongkong.

FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "GAZEE" on or about

6th May.

For Freight and further information,

apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1913.

FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE
AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JELUNGA,"

Capt. D. MacLachlan, will be despatched

for the above ports on TUESDAY, the

15th inst., at 3 p.m.

The steamer has superior accommo-
dation for passengers, is installed
throughout with Electric Light and
carries a duly certified doctor.

Return tickets are available by the

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s

Steamers. Fare for round trip \$20.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1913.

The P. M. s.s. Korea will leave
this port on the 15th inst., at 3
p.m., for San Francisco via Manila
Japan Ports and Honolulu.The P. M. s.s. China sailed from
San Francisco on the 5th inst., for
Hongkong via Honolulu, Japan
Ports and Manila.The P. M. s.s. Korea arrived at
Manila Thursday, between 8 and
10 a.m., and is expected to leave
that port for Hongkong on the
13th inst., and is due to arrive
here on the 15th inst., at 9 a.m.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Bulow carry-
ing the German Mails, with dates
from Berlin of the 19th ult., left
Colonbo on the 6th inst., a.m.,
and may be expected here on the
17th inst.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. Empress of
India left Nagasaki on the 10th
inst., at 5 p.m., and was due to
arrive at Kobe on the 11th inst.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Prinz Sigis-
mund left Sydney on the 5th inst.,
and may be expected here on the
29th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. Fooking
from Calcutta is due at Hong-
kong on the 19th inst.The s.s. Dilwara from Yoko-
hama and Kobe left Moji on the
8th inst., afternoon, and may be ex-
pected here on the 13th inst., a.m.The R. V. F. Str. Koursk. Out-
ward Bound, sailed from Colombo
on the 2nd April and is expected
to arrive in Hongkong, about the
17th April.The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s
s.s. Peking left Port Said on the
23rd ult., and is expected to arrive
here on the 20th inst.The s.s. Glentworth passed the
Suez Canal on the 18th ult., for
Hongkong via Straits.The O. S. K. s.s. Seattle Maru,
from Tacoma arrived at Manila on
the 7th inst., p.m., and will leave
again for this port on the 10th
inst., p.m., and is due at Hong-
kong on the 13th inst., a.m.The P. & O. s.s. Narrung left
Singapore for this port on the 8th
inst., at 5 p.m., and is due here
on the 15th inst., at noon.The H. A. L. s.s. Liberia left
Singapore on the 8th inst., p.m.,
and may be expected here on the
14th inst., a.m.The P. & O. s.s. Peshawar left
Singapore for this port, on the
10th inst., at 8.30 a.m., and is due
here on the 15th inst.The I. C. S. N. s.s. Fausang
from Chinwangtao is due at Hong-
kong on the 15th inst.The I. C. S. N. s.s. Tingsang
from Dalny is due at Hongkong
on the 15th inst.The I. C. S. N. s.s. Choyasang
from Shanghai is due at Hong-
kong on the 13th inst.The H. A. L. s.s. Koerber left
Shanghai for this port on the 10th
inst., and will arrive here on the
13th inst.The s.s. Rubi left Manila on the
10th inst., and is due here on the
13th inst., at daylight.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Anno, Nor. s.s., 1,017, Arrizen.

10th April—Bangkok.

Rice—Kin Tye Lung.

Columbia, Am. s.s., 349, Bond.

4th April—Singapore.

Ballast—Oiler.

Coquet, Br. s.s., Sutherland, 7th

April—Newport.

Feb. Coal—D. & Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, Ca-

gano

SHORT STORY.

continued from page

not to do that. Though I feel

their own character and destiny is wrought.

chattering and shouting of

(Continued on Page 9).

SHORT STORY.

(Continued from page 8).
 "Hello!" he cried. "Alone? Where are the Oldhams?"
 "They aren't back yet," said she. "Then—I'm starved, Bob. Let's have some dinner while we wait."
 The lieutenant hesitated. "Really, Edith," he said, "it would be better to wait—just on your account. You and I don't mind; but there are people here—slip acquaintances, all that—who wouldn't understand. At home the chaperon is a rather absurd nuisance; here a necessity. No use quarrelling with the fact; it's so. Remember, it is Shanghai."
 "Yes," she replied drily, with a fact that was inscrutable; "I guess I forgot. It is Shanghai." "Maclure's"

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby in their weekly share report, dated April 12, state:—

A good demand still exists for investment securities and rates generally continue to move upwards.

Para Rubber is quite at 3/4½ per lb with the share market weak. Bar Silver is 27.5-8 per oz. for ready and 27.13-16 per oz. for forward delivery, steady. Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/11.3-4 TT.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been dealt in at \$810, 807½ and at 805, closing with probable sellers at the latter rate. London quotes \$815½ middle.

Marine Insurances:—Unions have sold at \$845 and there are a few more shares offering at this figure. Cantons are in demand at \$292, North China at 11s. 13½ and Yangtzes at \$200 ex. 73.

Fire Insurances:—Hongkong Fires are wanted at \$356 and China Fires at \$150.

Shipping:—Hongkong Canton and Mueno Steamboats are obtainable at \$27.1-2 with buyers offering \$27.1-4. China and Manilas are steady at 8.1-2. Douglas's are wanted at \$38.1-2. Indo-Chinas have declined from \$90 to a selling quotation of \$87; London quotes \$95.6 middle. Star Ferries have been dealt in to a considerable extent at various rates from \$42 to \$45 closing in request at the latter figure. Shell Transports are a firm market with buyers at 117½.

Refineries:—China Sugars have buyers at \$106 after sales at \$105½ and Luzons are quiet at \$38.

Mining:—Raubs are wanted at \$31, Tronchs at 76½, and Langkats at 11s. 6-12.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns:—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sold at various rates from 62.1-2 to \$70 during the week, and close steady at the latter figure. Kowloon Wharves are in demand at \$77.1-2 and Shanghai Docks at 11s. 6-12.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings:—Hongkong Lands have improved to a buying quotation of \$108. Kowloon Lands are wanted at 35½, West Points at \$81 after sales at 58½ and \$80, Hongkong Hotels at \$115 and 70, Humphreys Estates at 8½, and Shanghai Lands at 11s. 6-12.

Cotton Mills:—Hongkong Cottons have buyers at \$31, Ewos at 11s. 12½, Shanghai Cottons at 11s. 12½, Laokungmows at 11s. 100 and Kung Yiks at 11s. 14½. Owing to favourable political news, our Shanghai agent advises us that there is a much better feeling in that market.

Miscellaneous:—Hongkong Electric are obtainable at \$32, Cements at \$4.60 Union Water-boats at 17½, China Light and Powers at \$3 and Steam Fisheries at \$2, whilst there are buyers of Ropes at 10, Dairy Farms at 25½, Watsons at 7½, Electric Trams at 6½, China Borneos at \$9.00 China Providents at \$11.1-2 and \$11, Hongkong Loans at 170 and William Powells at \$10.

Quotations received from London by cable to-day:—Banks 81/5½ Middle 9/5/6 Shells 6/18/6 H.K. Electric 7/7/6 Tronchs 77/6 Ural Caspians 47/0 Mexican Eagles 30/0

Public Companies

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fortieth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 16th April, 1913, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of account to 31st December, 1912, and of declaring Dividends, &c. The transfer books of the Society will be closed from 6th April to the 16th April both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
 C. MONTAGUE EDE,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 1st April, 1913. [270]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-Seventh Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 16th April, 1913, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of account to 31st December, 1912, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 6th April to the 16th April both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
 C. MONTAGUE EDE,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 1st April, 1913. [267]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

having declared 6% Dividend on Preference Shares in payment of arrears, notice is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed as from 7th April to 15th April, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong 7th April, 1913. [280]

Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held at the Club House at Happy Valley on the 16th day of April at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of altering the Articles of Association of the Club as per the Circular posted to Members and as exhibited on the board at the Club House at Happy Valley.

By Order,
 K. M. CUMMING,
 Hon. Secretary.
 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate, retired in literature has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of teaching Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 87 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, Hongkong, 29th Jan. 1913. [145]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY

British Section.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that commencing on SATURDAY, 12th instant, and each succeeding Saturday until further notice the train booked to leave Kowloon at 2.15 p.m. will leave at 2.00 p.m. and arrive Sham Chun at 2.54 p.m.

By order,
 H. P. WINSLOW,
 Manager.
 Kowloon, 8th April, 1913. [295]

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
 A French Remedy for all Indigestions, Biliousness, Headaches, Stomach Disorders, and all ailments arising from the Liver and Gallbladder. It is the most powerful and reliable remedy ever discovered. It is sold in all the principal chemists and druggists. Price 1/6 per box. Six boxes 5/0. Postage 1/6. Write for particulars to the Proprietor, M. J. Martin, 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris.

Entertainments

BOXING!

To be held at the CITY HALL

Saturday, 19th April, 1913
 at 9 p.m. sharp.

For the Featherweight Championship of the Orient.
 Main Event, 15 Rounds.
 IRON BUX (Hongkong)
 (Champion of the Orient)

Corpl. COOK, (D. C. L. I.)
 (Ex Champion of S. Africa and Bermuda).
 10 Rounds
 Heavyweight Contest.
 Corpl. SCOTT, (R. E.)

STOKER ALFORD,
 (H.M.S. Hampshire).
 10 Rounds
 Lightweight Contest.
 Seaman PLACE (H.M.S. Flora)

Seaman KNIGHT
 (H.M.S. Hampshire).
 6 Rounds Contest
 Private HUMPHREYS (D.C.L.I.)

Sapper RICHARDS (R. E.)
 6 Round Contest
 Gunner EVANS (R.G.A.)

Gunner BURT, (R.G.A.)
 Ringside 55.00 Stalls 13.00
 Others 5s. & 4s. Soldiers and
 Others 1s.00 in uniform to the
 \$2.00 Seats.

Booking at MOUTRIE & CO.
 F. E. HALL, Promoter.

BIJOU.

9.15 PROGRAMME. 9.15

HIS LORDSHIP'S LITTLE LAPSE

(A rattling Two-Act)
 Comic by Prince)

The Stinta Troupe of Acrobats
 A Xmas Problem (Coloured Art)

NEWS OF THE DAY

(Pathe Gazette and Gaumont Graphic).

Miss CECILE STEPHANO

(a) "The Garden of Love"
 (b) "We'd better Bide a Wee"

Miss VIOLET BONETTA

(a) "Call me up Some Rainy Afternoon"
 (b) "Hands up!"

7.15 PICTURES ONLY 7.15

VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-Night A Grand
 Dramatic Film 4000 ft. long.

"The Iron Master,"
 & "Secret of the Sea"

Watch for "LES MISERABLES"
 in a few days.

The Plan is now open for
 Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Enormous Success of the
 FAMOUS ARTIST

Miss ARKAS,
 and the charming serio Dancer

Miss FRED AARDEA.

Notices

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

CAMBRIDGE MANUALS,
 80 cents each.

Brewing, A. Chaston Chapman.
 The Individual in the animal

Kindom, Julia S. Buley.
 The Psychology of Insanity,

by Bernard Bart.
 The Work of Rain and Rivers,

by T. G. Bonney.
 House Flies and How they spread

Disease, G. G. Hewitt.
 The Origin of Earthquakes,

by O. Davidson.
 Early Religious Poetry of the

Hebrews, E. G. King.
 Brasses, J. S. M. Ward.

The English Puritans, John
 Brown

The Natural History of Coal,
 E. A. N. Arber

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1913, at 12.30 p.m., at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,
 T. F. HOUGH,
 Clerk of the Course.
 Hongkong, 5th April, 1913. [279]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LIMITED.

I have THIS DAY resumed

MANAGEMENT of the COMPANY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
 A. S. ELTON HOOPER,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 10th April, 1913. [281]

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.
 London Office: 55, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Capital and Reserve, \$10,000,000 (Gold).

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
 Hongkong, 1st Nov., 1912 1912

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 18,200,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—Antung-Hsien, Nagasaki, Bombay, Calcutta, Newchwang, Changchun, Osaka, Dairen, Fongshen, Hankow, Ryojun Port, Harbin, (Arthur), San Francisco, Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Tientsin, Liao-Yang, Tokyo, Lyons, Los Angeles.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 31st Mar., 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,650,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWETT,
 Acting Manager.
 Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [22]

Notices

THE OHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

(Capital Paid up £1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Manager.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908 32

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

EIGHT FAMINE DISTRICTS with an area of 30,000 square miles.

TWO and a half million people being starved.

PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO-DAY.

IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.

Treasurer, H. G. GULLAND, Esq., Manager, International Banking Co., 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Manager.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1901. [3]

If you happen to be late, your meals will be courteously and promptly served just the same. Only at The ALEXANDRA.

Banks

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 2½=

Silver 7,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross—Chairman

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. Friesland, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

P. H. Holyoak, Esq.

G. K. Laurence, Esq.

F. Lieb, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shollim.

H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

Capital Fully Paid-up Sh. Tael 7,500,000

Head Office.—Shanghai.

Board of Directors.—Berlin.

Branches:—Canton, Calcutta, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

The Union of London and Smith's Bank Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agents.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1911. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed " 1,125,000

Paid Up " 562,000

Reserve Fund " 415,000

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Galle, Hongkong, Kandy, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Colonies: Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Colombo, Singapore, Rangoon, Hongkong, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Siam, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN: Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS: Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank

WATCH THIS GROW.

BANK MEETING.

The Chartered Bank of India,
Australia and China.

(Continued from Page 10).

this side; they must be carefully considered. They must be considered by experts, and I hope that, whatever the result, it may be for the benefit of India as well as of England.

Now, gentlemen, I have merely to refer to the report that we make to you, and, as regards our recommendations, I can assure you it is with very great pleasure that the directors have been able to recommend the payment of a bonus. In all times we endeavour to preserve a policy of caution, always thinking of what is for the best in the interests of the shareholders and the Bank, and it is very gratifying to us that we are able to make a little depreciation this year. As regards the amounts that we have set apart for various funds, I think I need only refer to one which has been brought to my notice, and that is the allocation of £20,000 for the officers' Pension Fund, whereas in most years we have set apart £10,000. In two years we failed to make any allocation; unfortunately, we were unable to do so. But this year we have recommended an allocation of £20,000, because you can well understand that as the business of the Bank expands, the staff must grow, and as the Bank grows in years the staff gets older, and we consequently have to deal with a greater number of pensions for the managers and officers who have worked so well and faithfully for the Bank. I do not for a moment imagine that you will grudge this particular allocation, but I think it right to explain to you why we are setting apart the sum of £20,000 instead of £10,000. It is quite right we should do so when we can afford to. With these remarks, gentlemen, I have now to move "That the report now presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted," and I will ask Sir Alfred Dent to second the resolution.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.: I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution.

The Chairman: If any shareholder wishes to make any remarks I will ask him to do so now.

Mr. H. M. Ross: Mr. Chairman, I am sure we are all deeply grateful to the directors of the bank for presenting us with such an excellent report. In connection with that report and the dividend and bonus which have been declared, may I take the liberty of making a suggestion regarding the manner in which the annual dividend is usually declared? For some years past we have been in the habit of getting a dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. for the first half-year, and we have awaited with the greatest trepidation in these troublous times in the East as to whether we were going to have another 13 per cent. or whether we should get 15 per cent., which would make the dividend up to 14 per cent. for the year. Now that the position of the bank is so assured, perhaps the directors will take into their consideration the possibility of letting us have a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. for the first half of the year and then a second 14 per cent. at the end of the year, and if there is a bonus to follow we shall be all the more delighted. You have said, sir, that you did not propose to touch at length upon the inquiry that is to be held by Royal Commission into the state of the Indian currency system and the financial arrangements of the Secretary of State. Well, I am sure that we all, as shareholders of the bank, recognise the vital importance of the maintenance of the Indian currency system to us and to India, and I am sure also that our directors must still have a very lively recollection of their own anxieties during the crisis of 1907-8, when that gold standard was temporarily jeopardised. For this reason, sir, I may venture to express the hope to-day that the directors of the bank,

recognising the importance of this inquiry, will take steps to have their views submitted to this Royal Commission when it sits, because it is essentially a question of great importance to us that the recommendations of the Royal Commission should tend to strengthen that currency position which has been so profitable to the bank. The question whether a gold standard without a gold currency, such as we have at present in India, or a gold circulation, such as we have at present in England, is to be the future state of the Indian currency system is being very fervently debated, as you know. I think it is one, sir, that will probably be decided ultimately more by the action of the Indian people themselves than by the verdict of any Royal Commission that may sit. I have always thought, sir, that the present system of a gold standard without a gold currency was more suitable to India, but if India wants gold either for the purpose of circulation or even for hoarding, and is prepared to pay for it, we have no moral right whatever to interfere with her desire to possess it, though we may perhaps regret her unfortunate propensity for parting with so much of her products each year in exchange for a metal which we think is more or less useless to her. Well, sir, any measures which may be recommended for the purpose of interfering in any way with the flow of gold to the East would be, I think, a mistake; they would be an injustice to India. When the United States of America take, as they do almost annually, something like twenty millions sterling, no one utters a word of protest or complaint; but when India for two or three years ventures to take a somewhat similar sum the whole financial world is in a state of alarm. I suppose there is alarm because we in this country are supposed to be doing a huge business on a gold basis which is insufficient. We want more gold, but we are too niggardly to pay for it. That is the whole secret of our trouble. India wants more gold, and she is willing and ready to pay for it, and I venture to submit that she has the best right in the world to possess it. Moreover, as you very justly remarked, India's demand for gold is an evidence of that prosperity which you have just spoken about. We, as shareholders in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, are not in a position, and are never likely, to complain about the prosperity of India. Then you have referred to the crops of India. Her prosperity is dependent on the crops, and the crops, unfortunately, are dependent on the vagaries of her climate. Sooner or later bad seasons will return. With the return of those seasons we shall certainly see a diminution of this alarming rush of gold to the East, and we may possibly also see such a reversal of the currency tide as we saw some few years ago. But, whichever way we look at the question, I think you will agree that alarm is to be deprecated, of this bank may submit to the and, whatever views the directors of Royal Commission, I sincerely trust they will serve as a counterpoise to the alarmist statements which will surely come from other quarters. (Applause.)

The Chairman: As regards the remarks of Mr. Ross as to the dividend, that will be carefully considered in six months' time. I trust we shall be able to pay 13 per cent. (Laughter.) As regards the Royal Commission, we shall certainly see, and I have no doubt the Government will see, that the views of this bank are represented before the members of that Commission. Certainly it would be very unfortunate if our views were not so represented. I can only say, as regards myself, that I think the remarks of Mr. Ross are eminently sensible and very much to the point. I did not expect anything else but common sense from a man of his experience as a member of the commercial community of that great city of

Calcutta.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I now have much pleasure in moving: "That a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December 31 last, together with a bonus of 10s. per share, both free of income tax, be now declared payable on and after the 26th inst."

Lord George Hamilton: I beg to second that proposition.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, do not forget you are getting this free of income tax, which you do not get in many cases in London. I have now the great pleasure of proposing: "That Sir Henry Stewart Cunningham, K.C.I.E., who now retires, be re-elected a director."

Mr. W. F. Mitchell: I rise with pleasure to second the resolution that Sir Henry Stewart Cunningham be re-elected a director.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman: My next resolution is: "That Mr. Williams Henry Neville Goschen, who now retires, be also re-elected a director."

Sir Henry S. Cunningham seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: With regard to resolutions Nos. 5 and 6, which will be moved by shareholders, I hope the shareholders will agree to the increased remuneration of the auditors. As you can understand, gentlemen, the work of auditing the accounts of this bank increases year by year, and from my own knowledge the auditors spend more and more time every year in going through the accounts in a most thorough and business-like way. This is naturally to be expected from them, and they thoroughly deserve, in my humble opinion, the increased remuneration which is about to be proposed.

Mr. Ross: This resolution has been committed to my hands: "That the auditors' fees be increased from £500 per annum to £650 per annum, with retrospective effect for the past year, the amount to be divided as they may agree." You have made us all happy by the gift of a bonus, and it would be very niggardly indeed of the shareholders to object to remunerate our auditors.

Mr. Henley seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Ross: The next resolution I have to propose is supplementary to the one which you have just carried; it is: "That Mr. Magnus Mowat and Mr. William Adolphus Brown be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year."

Mr. Henley seconded the resolution, and it was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Mowat: On behalf of my colleague and myself, we beg to return you our sincere thanks for the resolution you have just passed. We have been enabled this year to put forth the accounts pretty early, and I hope that such a course will hold good in years to come. For this we are greatly indebted to the accountant staff of the bank, who very clearly put before us all the material we required in the work of our audit.

Mr. Henley: If that concludes the business, I think we should not part without passing a hearty vote of thanks to our directors and the staff for the splendid results we have obtained in the past year. I trust that their future services will result in equally good returns.

Mr. Turner seconded the vote and it was unanimously accorded.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I am sure both the directors and the staff much appreciate the kind words you have used in proposing this vote of thanks. It is always a pleasure to meet you, the shareholders, because, however great our shortcomings, you receive us in a most kindly manner. I am sure that on this occasion you have received us with a little greater pleasure than usual. However, there is no saying what may happen on the next occasion.

The proceedings then terminated.

CINEMATOGRAH WAR.

Messrs Pathé Freres' Bold Step.

The London "Morning Post" says that a new departure, which may have far-reaching consequences in the cinematograph industry in England, has been announced by Pathé Freres, the English company which works in connection with the Paris firm. After March 29 this firm has decided to stop the sale of its productions to the film renters who are the middlemen in the industry, and to adopt a system of hiring all films it controls, whatever the trade mark, direct to the exhibitors. The step, which has only been decided upon after serious consideration, will mean a film warfare the importance of which can best be realised when it is remembered that a capital of something like £20,000,000 is involved.

Seen by a representative of the "Morning Post" Mr. L. Solenne, the general manager of the company, said the change contemplated was one that had been made by another firm. Pathé Freres had interests in cinematographs all over the world, and the company had to protect itself in other markets beside the British.

M. Pathé's Opinion. "In the opinion of M. Charles Pathé, who to a certain extent was the pioneer of the trade, it was necessary to have on all markets a free hand—that is, free competition of such a nature that no combination of renters (middlemen) or manufacturers could impose their will on the trade. We have borne this in the United Kingdom for years," he said. "Every time that we made a step forward and produced a film which we knew would be welcomed by the public, we found that the renters were absolutely unwilling to accept it. When we began to produce coloured films which we thought the public would like, they refused to take them, because they were a halfpenny per foot dearer than the ordinary black and white films." We invited the exhibitors to put these coloured films on their screens, and, by and by, the public insisted on having them. Therefore the renters stood between us and the public. Then they opposed the education by scientific films, which were in great demand.

"Les Misérables." They also stood in the way of the long film which the public now prefers. For example, they objected to the work "Les Misérables," which was produced in Vincennes by the Société des Gens de Lettres, with the permission of the representatives of Victor Hugo's heirs. This is the longest film ever produced—20,000ft. The renters would not look at it. We considered that our judgment was better than theirs, and we hired it to the trade in general. The film cost £4,000 to produce. Why should we not recoup ourselves for our outlay when we felt that the public would like the film? We had to sell the film as an exclusive, and so far no film has been so successful. You will, therefore, see that we were right in our contention from the first. We presented the middlemen with gold on a dish, and they would not give us the silver that we had earned by our labour."

The Hiring Question.

On the hiring question, which Mr. Solenne regarded as of great moment to the future of the cinematograph industry, he contended that it was bound to exert a powerful influence on the minds of the people. "When we select works which we believe can do good, and when men of weight and culture share our views, we are astonished when we are told that there is no market for them. Why? Because the renter believes that too long a programme will injure his interests. M. Charles Pathé has taken the step of getting into direct touch with the exhibitors in this country. It has been in other markets, and the results have been eminently satisfactory. His action has not been dictated with the idea of interfering with

anybody's business; our sole purpose is to help the five thousand exhibitors to give to the public what it wants at a reasonable price and without hindrance from any side. We consider that these five thousand exhibitors are more important to us than eighty or ninety middlemen."

The step taken by Pathé Freres came as a surprise to the renters and exhibitors alike, and it is no secret that measures have been taken by the organisations concerned—the Film Renters' Association, the Kinematograph Manufacturers' Association, and the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of Great Britain and Ireland—to deal with the new situation created. The council of the Exhibitors' Association has passed a resolution to the effect that the step will be greatly to the prejudice of all exhibitors, and strongly urging the members to continue to support the film-liters rather than hire films direct from manufacturers, as in their opinion it is essential for the benefit of the exhibitors that they should support the hiring branch of the industry.

Attitude of British Manufacturers.

The British manufacturers are watching the position very closely. "We are not going to be squeezed out by the foreigner. Never in the history of the industry have we been as busy as we are now. Since the "Morning Post" drew attention to the foreign character of the pictures exhibited in this country, and indicated that the home producers could furnish acceptable films if they were given the opportunity, we have been kept busy. We may now confidently assert that taste for British picture plays has been created, and now that we have found a market for our productions we shall watch that it is not jeopardised."

Another British film manufacturer admitted that the industry was in a flourishing condition. He hinted that the British firms would come to an arrangement by which their interests would be safeguarded. "We can now produce what is wanted," he said. "There is a market for our films, and we are going ahead. The exhibitors welcomed the foreigner with open arms. Now that he has got them in his clutches they are turning round on him. Personally, I am glad that Pathé has made this move. The renters have assumed the role of dictators to the trade. The showman renter is almost on a par with the renter, pure and simple. He gets films practically free for his own theatres, then hires them to other people. Seventeen years ago films were sold at one shilling a foot. In those days, if a negative cost £25, the manufacturer gave the matter serious consideration. Now spectacular productions cost thousands of pounds and the films are sold at fourpence a foot. Prices are out down. The renters will refuse a production because the cost is greater, and British manufacturers have had to do business independent of them. There are millions of money involved in an industry with practically no organisation. Business men are wanted at the head of the concerns, not showmen. If the British manufacturers suffer by the decision of the Pathé firm, they will be obliged to take action."

Larceny.

Lance Sergeant Wills charged a Chinese woman before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, with being in possession of 2 lbs. of candles and 4 lbs. of tea, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, at Kowloon, on the 11th inst. A fine of \$25 or in default one month was imposed.

Police Officials Going Home.

A large number of police officials gathered at Blake Pier at eleven o'clock this morning to wish God-speed to ex-Chief Inspector Baker who is going home for good, and to Inspectors M. and P. O. Sullivan, who are going home on leave. Mr. P. P. J. Wodan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was amongst those present.